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criticizing and explaining the platform of the Socialist Party, clause by clause, are particularly suggestive and helpful.

A. F.

*Papers and Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 28-31, 1915. War and Militarism in their Sociological Aspects.* Pp. 166. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1916.

PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. *Social Freedom: A Study of the Conflicts between Social Classification and Personality.* Pp. 106. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

An exceedingly keen analysis of the reaction of developing personality against the psychic and social barriers created by age, sex, kin, caste and place classifications. Old struggles between individual and group consciousness are presented in a new light. Emancipated society will witness the freest possible contact among personalities regardless of the old categories.

J. P. L.

SCOTT, H. PERCY. *The New Slavery.* Pp. 187. Price, \$1.00. Toronto: William Briggs.

The author senses the severe pressure that the modern consumer is feeling, due to the general rise in the costs of living. A third of his book consists of selections gleaned from current newspapers, lectures and magazines to show that the consumer's trouble is widespread—ever breeding discontent and lawlessness. It is the new slavery of the common people.

A search for causes is made. The roots of the problem reach back into the reign of gigantic industrial combinations and trusts, which, in addition to controlling the commodities of living, have taken into their keeping the monetary and banking systems. In the way of solution he sees "The New Era" in which a consumer's guild is to obtain control of the situation. Quoting the power that should be wielded upon the trusts, he says: "The government should allow the corporation enough of its earnings to pay a good working dividend, say six or eight per cent. Then all the surpluses should be pooled, and the price of commodity—coal, meat, sugar, or what not—fixed for the consumer accordingly."

Nothing fundamentally new is found in the book, but one appreciates the outlining of necessary organization to be carried on by the consumers in order to obtain a more effective social control.

C. R.

SLINGERLAND, WILLIAM H. (Ed.) *Child Welfare Work in Pennsylvania.* Pp. xviii, 352. *A Child Welfare Symposium.* Pp. viii, 138. Price, \$2.00. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1915.

*Child Welfare Work in Pennsylvania* is an intensive analysis of the institutions for children, and of the general methods of child care in one state. Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Russell Sage Director of the Department of Child-Helping, has provided the introduction. The material for the book was collected in a series of first

hand investigations. The second part of the book deals with miscellaneous institutions for children. The third part deals with child caring generally, and the fourth part with the private institutions for dependent children. Statistical tables present the facts in great detail, and there are many excellent illustrations scattered through the book. The system of state subsidy to private philanthropic organizations furnishes an excellent reason for the Pennsylvania study. Otherwise a state study would be less effective than a study localized in cities or in rural communities.

The *Child Welfare Symposium*, edited by Mr. Slingerland, goes into some detail regarding the causes that put children in the institutions. The inevitable overlapping that comes with symposium writing does not seriously detract from the excellent body of material which these twenty-five special papers furnish regarding the work for children in the State of Pennsylvania.

S. N.

TOWNS, CHARLES B. *Habits that Handicap*. Pp. xiv, 289. Price, \$1.20. New York: The Century Company, 1915.

When a physician like Dr. Richard C. Cabot says of the author: "I do not hesitate to say that he knows more about the alleviation and cure of drug addictions than any doctor that I have ever seen," the reader expects an unusual discussion. In this case he is not disappointed. The writer of this note is inclined to consider this book the strongest presentation he has ever seen of the "menace of opium, alcohol and tobacco." Its great strength lies in the personal, human side; in the tracing of the growth of the habits and the psychology of the victims. Little attempt is made to analyze the economic aspects of the problems. The greatest weakness of the book is the enormous amount of repetition of ideas and expressions which decidedly reduces the effectiveness of the author's argument. From the standpoint of the reader there is certain to be regret that the author gives no suggestion of the nature of the treatment which he has made so successful and which he has given to the medical press. For such omission there may be good reason.

C. K.

WALLIS, LOUIS. *The Struggle for Justice*. Pp. v, 57. Price, 25 cents. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1916.

This little monograph is a condensed statement of the social philosophy underlying the religious revolution of the present—a brief survey of the evolution of religion through the stage of conflict between the one God and the gods of greed and graft as represented in Baal, through the strife as to how God is to be worshiped, whether by dogma or ritual or by righteousness, to the present struggle over the question of the individual or social interpretation of righteousness. It is his larger work on *The Sociological Study of the Bible* epitomized.

J. P. L.

WORTHINGTON, MARY GRACE. *Fifty Benevolent and Social Institutions In and Near New York*. Pp. 100. Price, 25 cents. New York: School of Philanthropy, 1915.